

# Principes van antibiotische therapie

Gertjan Driessen, Juliana Kinderziekenhuis

30 April 2014 Last updated at 12:05 GMT



## Antibiotic resistance now 'global threat', WHO warns

By Pippa Stephens  
Health reporter, BBC News



WHO called for more preventative measures against infection

| Gevoeligheid:   | Micro-organisme 1<br><i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> |   |       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|---|-------|
|                 |                                                   |   | MIC   |
| amoxicilline    | R                                                 | > | 16    |
| augmentin       | R                                                 | > | 16    |
| piptazobactam   | R                                                 | > | 64    |
| imipenem        | R                                                 |   | 32    |
| meropenem       | R                                                 |   | 32    |
| aztreonam       | R                                                 |   | 128   |
| cefuroxim       | R                                                 | > | 32    |
| cefotaxim       | R                                                 | > | 32    |
| cefoxitin       | #                                                 | R | > 32  |
| ceftazidime     | #                                                 | R | > 32  |
| gentamicine     |                                                   | R | > 8   |
| tobramycine     | #                                                 | R | > 8   |
| nitrofurantoin  | #                                                 | R | 256   |
| cotrimoxazol    |                                                   | R | > 8   |
| ciprofloxacin   |                                                   | R | > 2   |
| norfloxacin     | #                                                 | R | > 8   |
| chloramphenicol |                                                   | R | > 512 |
| colistin        |                                                   | S | 0,125 |
| fosfomicine     |                                                   | I | 128   |
| cefepime        | #                                                 | R | > 32  |
| ertapenem       |                                                   | R | > 32  |
| tigecycline     |                                                   | X | 2     |
| temocilline     |                                                   | X | > 512 |

# Basis infectieziekten

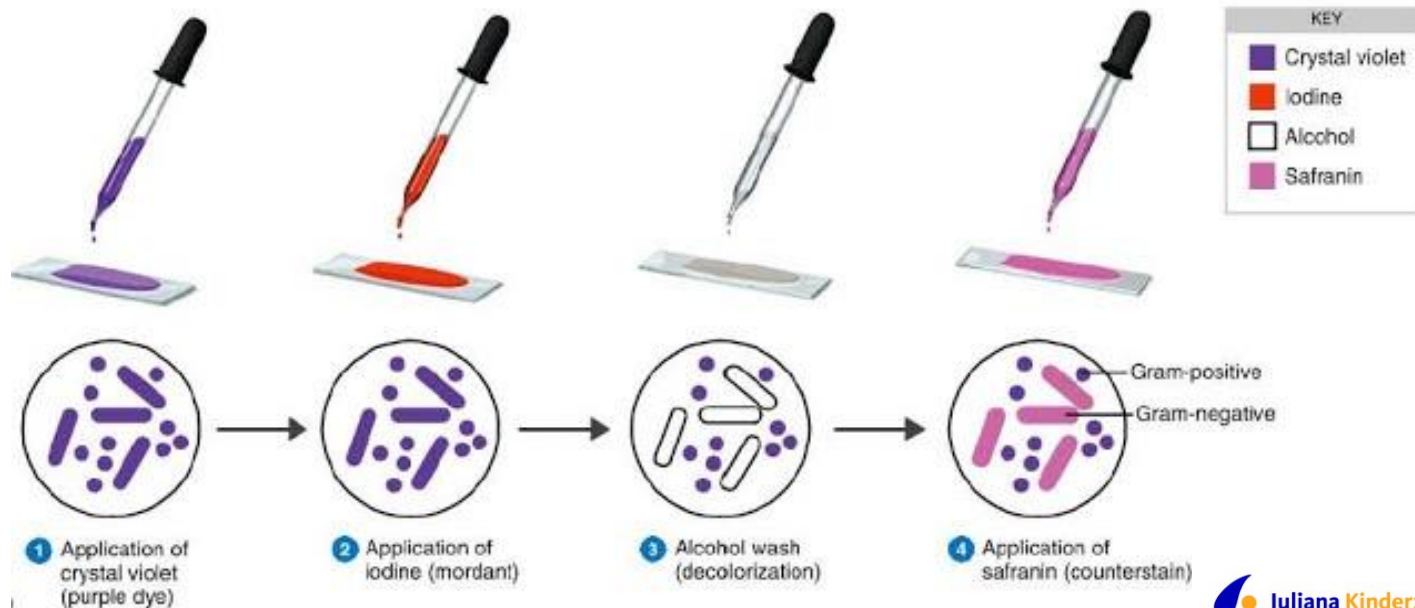
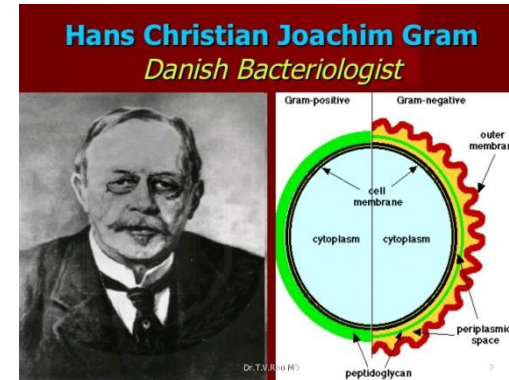
- Welke klinische kenmerken
- Welk orgaansysteem/tractus aangedaan
- Welke verwekkers: viraal, bacterieel, schimmels, parasieten
- gram positief/negatief, coccen/staven, aeroob/anaeroob
- Welke aanvullende diagnostiek: kweken/PCR/biomarkers/beeldvorming
- Welke behandeling: supportive care? anti-microbieel?

# Principes van antibiotische therapie

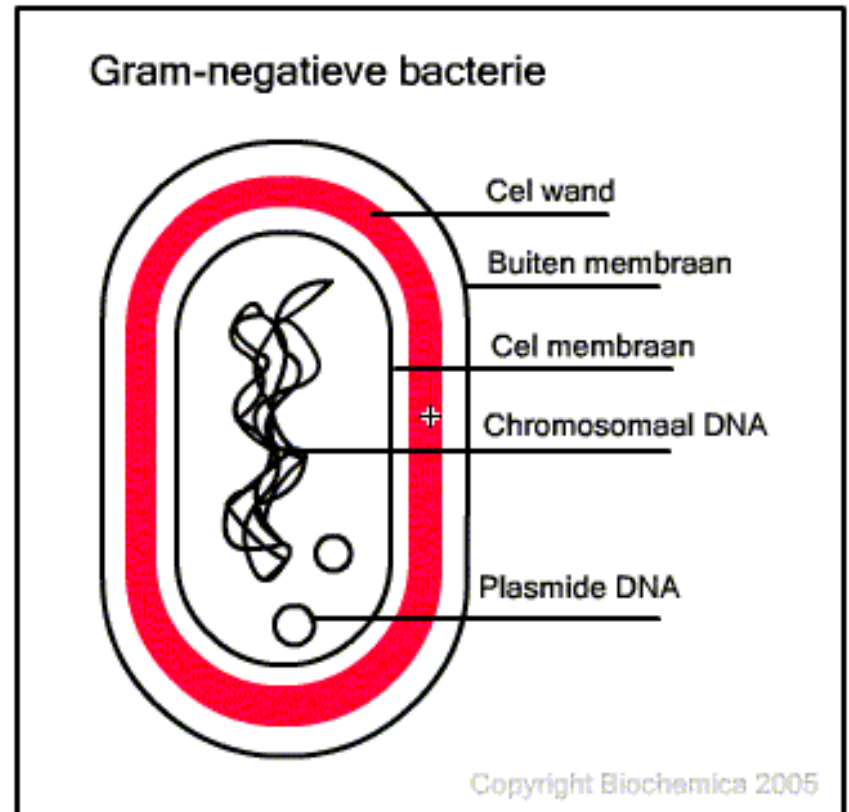
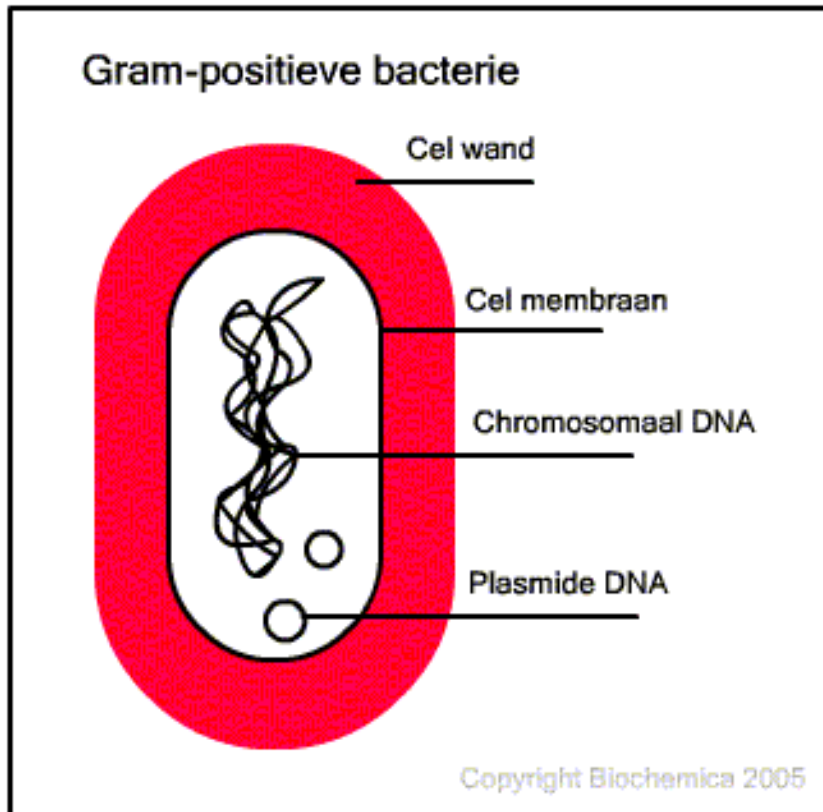
- Juiste (microbiologische) diagnostiek
- Juiste (empirische) indicatie
- Juiste middel (richtlijnen)
- Juiste dosis
- Juiste weg van toediening (switch therapie oraal/iv)
- Versmallen indien mogelijk
- Juiste duur
- TDM zo nodig

# Bacteriën

- gram positief en gram negatief
- coccen en staven
- aeroob en anaeroob

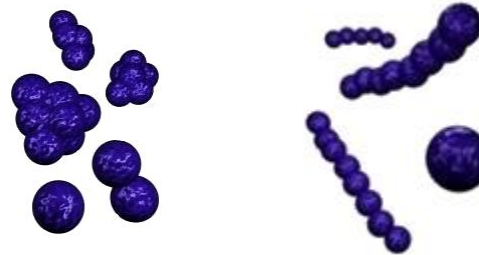


# Gram positief en gram negatief



# Indeling van bacteriën

Gram + coccen



Gram – coccen



Gram + staven



Gram – staven



# Indeling



Stafylococcus aureus  
Stafylococcus epidermidis



Pneumococ



Streptococ groep A, B  
vergroenende streptococcen  
enterococcen  
peptostreptococcen



Listeria  
Bacillus  
Corynebacterium  
Clostridium  
Lactobacillus

Meningococcen  
Gonococcen  
Moraxella  
Bordetella



Escherichia coli  
Klebsiella  
Enterobacter  
Serratia  
Pseudomonas  
Haemophilus  
Legionella  
Salmonella  
Fusobacterium  
Bacteroides



## Verder:

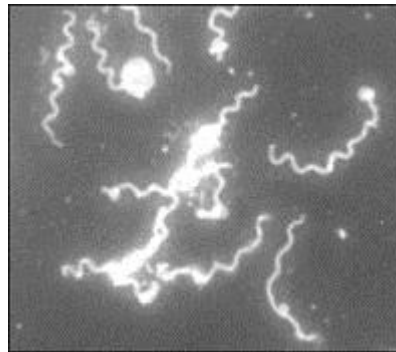
- Mycoplasma
- Ureaplasma
- Chlamydia



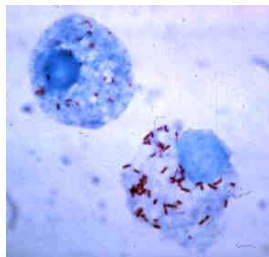
## Mycobacterien

## Spirocheten

- *Leptospira interrogans*
- *Borrelia burgdorferi*
- *Treponema pallidum*

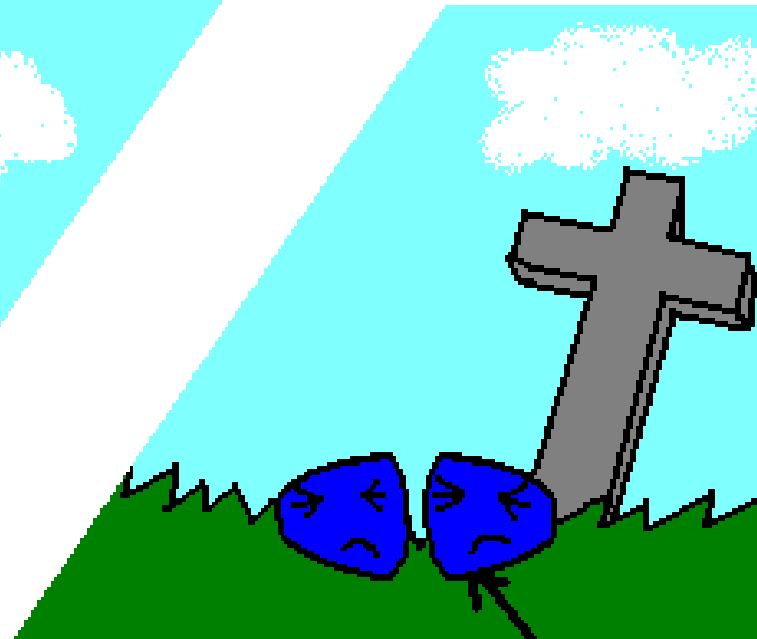
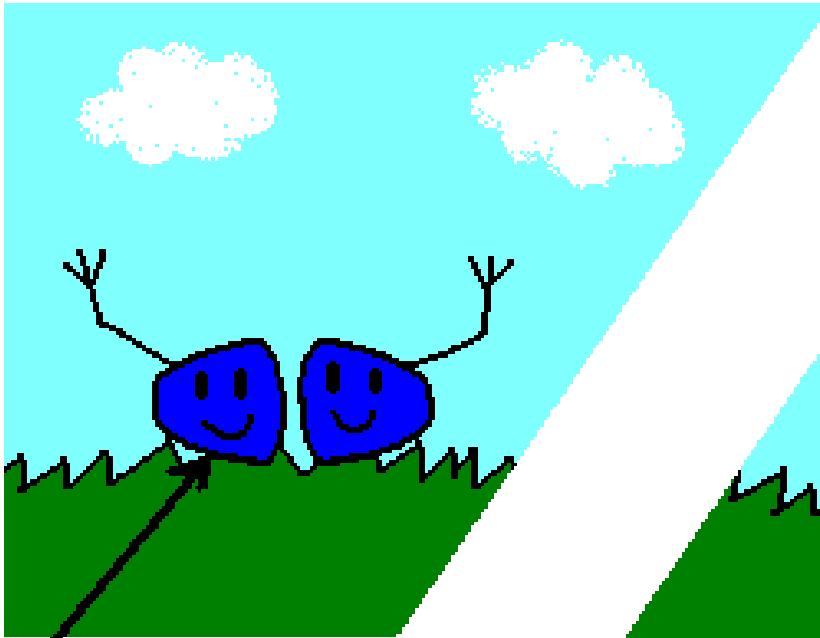


## Rickettsiae





# Aeroob en anaeroob



Aerobic

Anaerobic

# Indeling



Stafylococcus aureus  
Stafylococcus epidermidis



Pneumococ



Streptococ groep A  
Streptococ groep B  
vergroenende streptococcen  
enterococcen  
peptostreptococcen



Listeria  
Bacillus  
Corynebacterium  
Clostridium  
Lactobacillus

Meningococcen  
Gonococcen  
Moraxella



Escherichia coli  
Klebsiella  
Enterobacter  
Serratia  
Pseudomonas  
Haemophilus  
Legionella  
Salmonella  
Fusobacterium  
Bacteroides



# Indeling



Stafylococcus aureus  
Stafylococcus epidermidis



Pneumococ



Streptococ groep A  
Streptococ groep B  
vergroenende streptococcen  
enterococcen

**peptostreptococcen**



Listeria  
Bacillus  
Corynebacterium  
**Clostridium**  
Lactobacillus

Meningococcen  
Gonococcen  
Moraxella

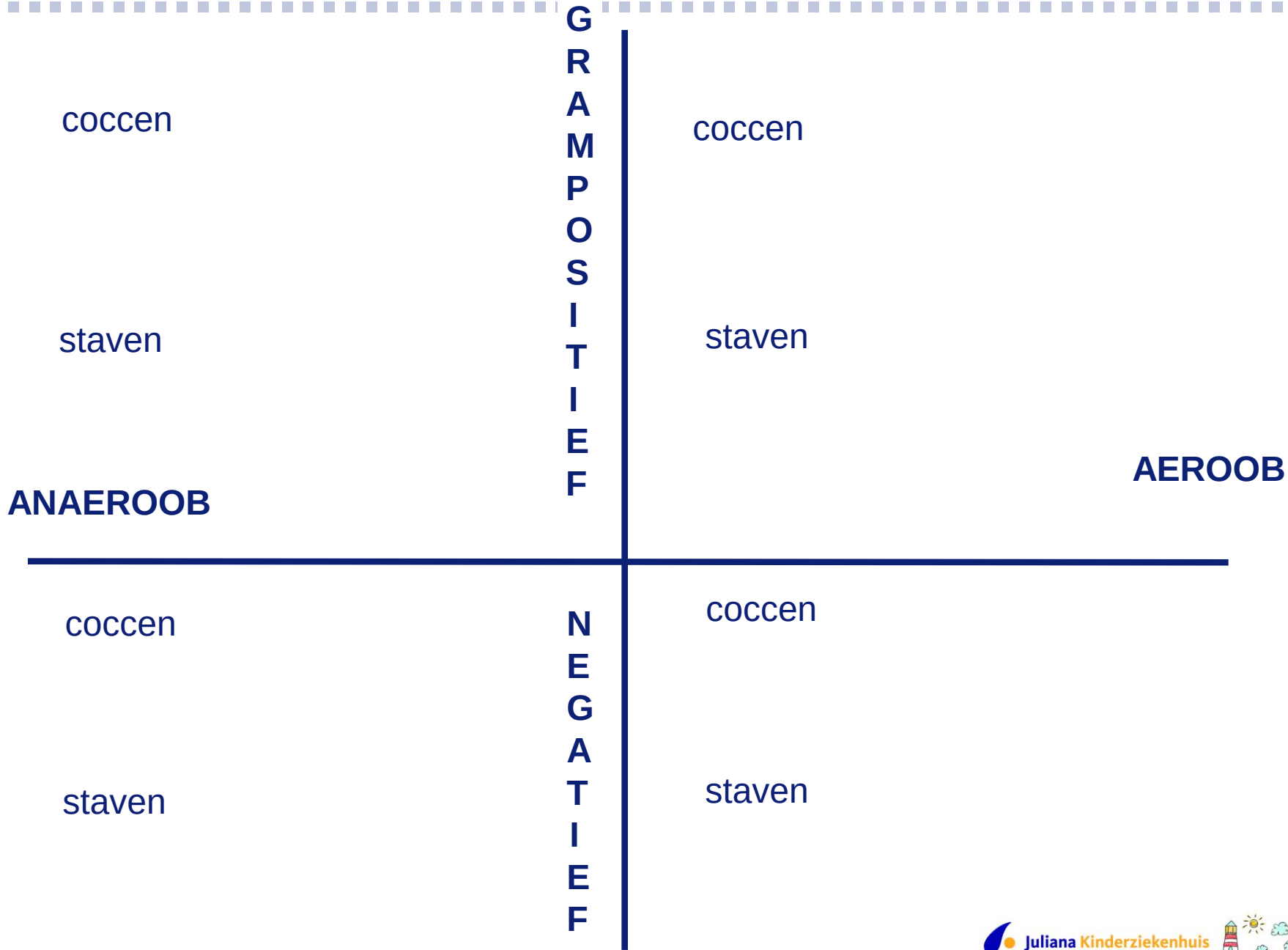


Escherichia coli  
Klebsiella  
Enterobacter  
Serratia  
Pseudomonas  
Haemophilus  
Legionella  
Salmonella



**Fusobacterium**  
**Bacteroides**





# Gram positief aeroob

## coccen

*S. aureus*

*S. epidermidis*

pneumococcen

Groep A streptococcen (*S. pyogenes*)

Groep B streptococcen (*S. agalactiae*)

vergroenende streptococcen (bv *S. mitis*)

Enterococcen



## staven

*Listeria*

*Corynebacterium*

*Bacillus* sp

*Lactobacillus*



# Gram negatief aeroob

## coccen

Meningococcen

Gonococcen

Moraxella



## staven

E. coli

Klebsiella

Pseudomonas

Enterobacter

Serratia

Salmonella

Haemophilus

Legionella

Campylobacter

Shigella



# Gram positief anaeroob

## coccen

Peptostreptococcus



## staven

Clostridium

*Lactobacillus*



# Gram negatief anaeroob

## staven

Fusobacteriën

Bacteroides





# Overview of Bacterial infections

## Bacterial meningitis

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- *Neisseria meningitidis*
- *Haemophilus influenzae*
- *Streptococcus agalactiae*
- *Listeria monocytogenes*

## Otitis media

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

## Pneumonia

Community-acquired:

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- *Haemophilus influenzae*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*

Atypical:

- *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
- *Chlamydia pneumoniae*
- *Legionella pneumophila*

Tuberculosis

- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

## Skin infections

- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

## Sexually transmitted diseases

- *Chlamydia trachomatis*
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- *Treponema pallidum*
- *Ureaplasma urealyticum*
- *Haemophilus ducreyi*

## Eye infections

- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- *Chlamydia trachomatis*

## Sinusitis

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- *Haemophilus influenzae*

## Upper respiratory tract infection

- *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- *Haemophilus influenzae*

## Gastritis

- *Helicobacter pylori*

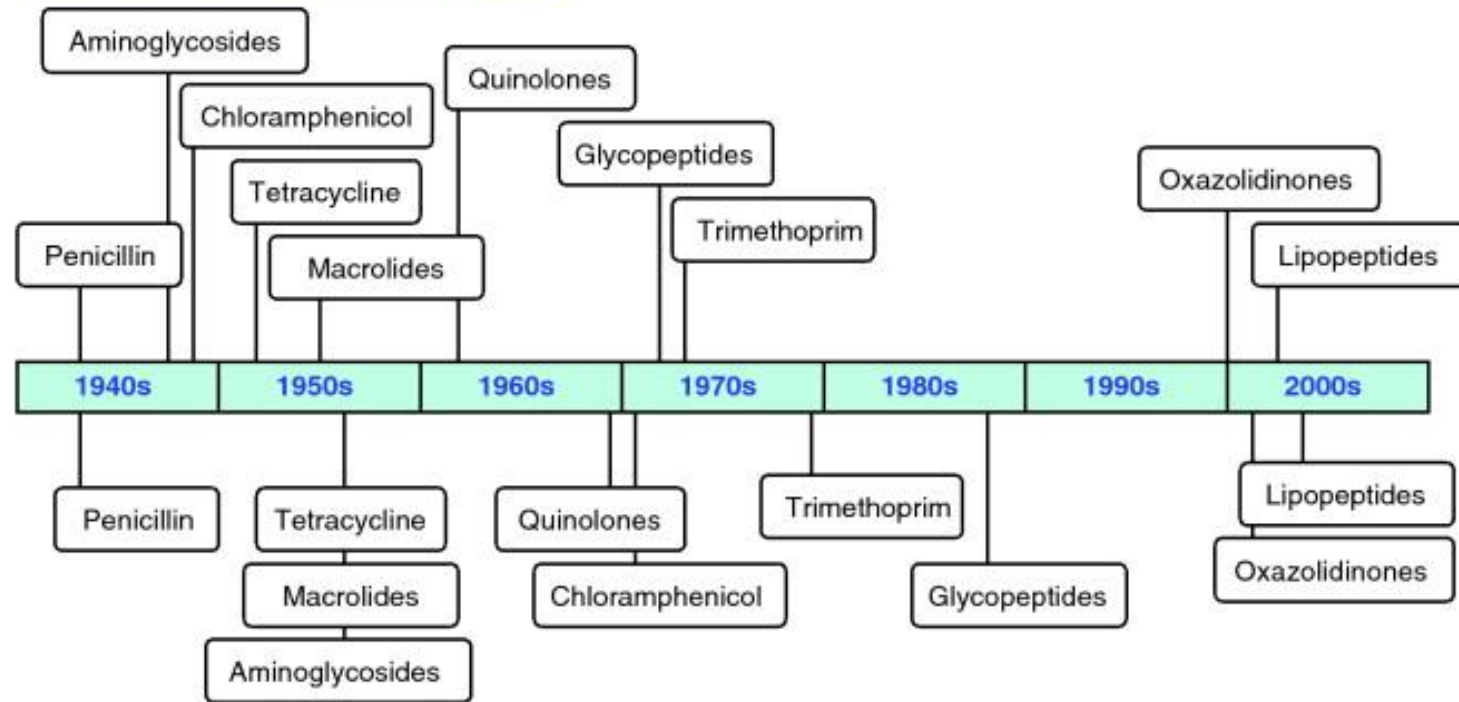
## Food poisoning

- *Campylobacter jejuni*
- *Salmonella*
- *Shigella*
- *Clostridium*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Escherichia coli*

## Urinary tract infections

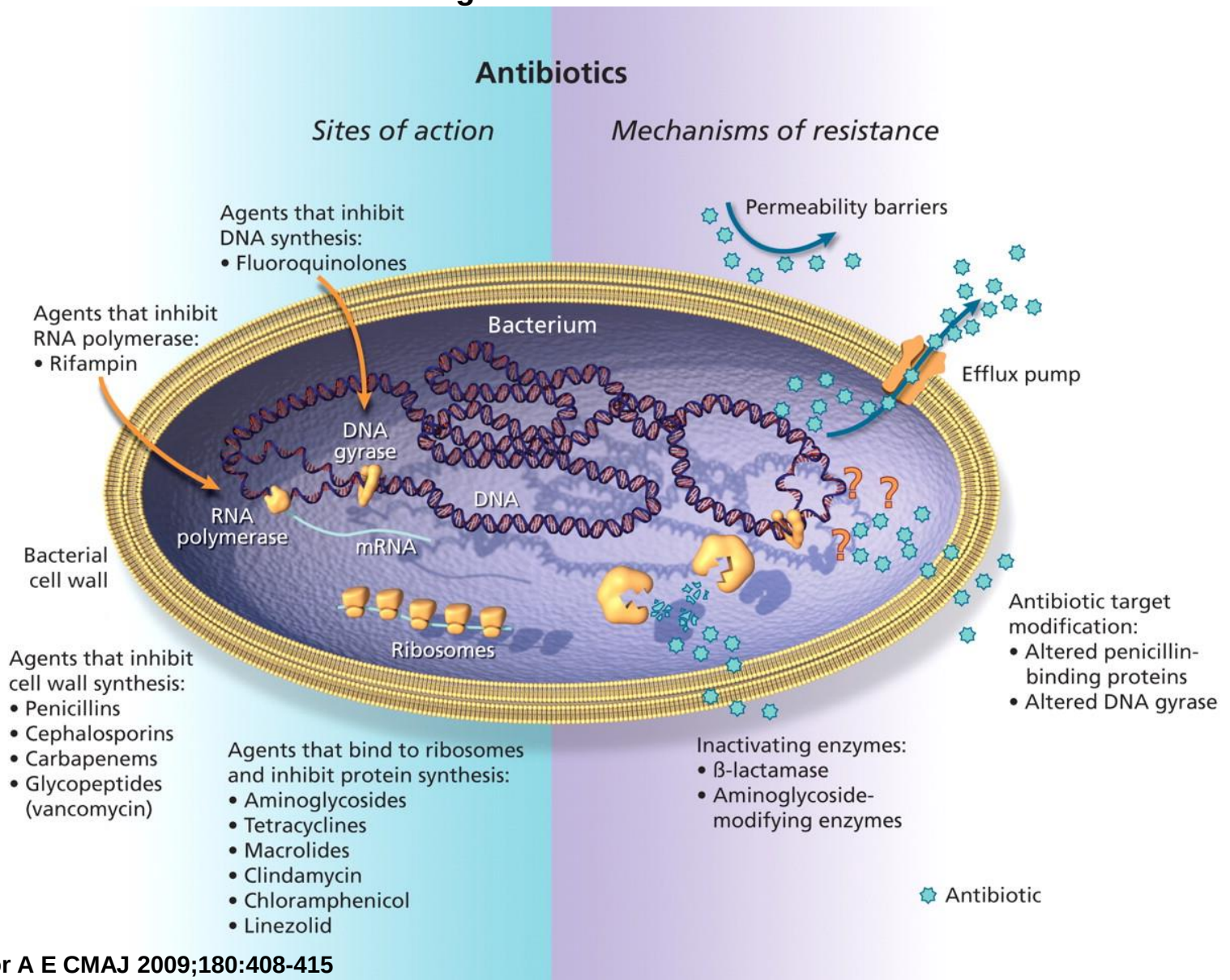
- *Escherichia coli*
- Other Enterobacteriaceae
- *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

# Antibiotic introduced in clinical practice

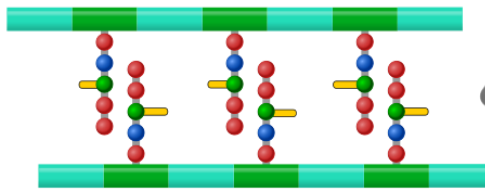


TRENDS in Pharmacological Sciences

**Figure 1: Sites of action and potential mechanisms of bacterial resistance to antimicrobial agents.**



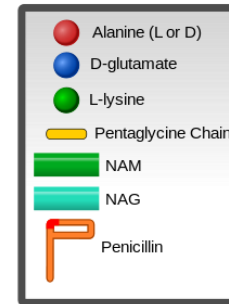
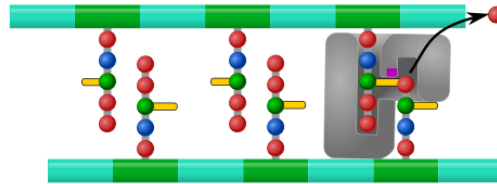
1



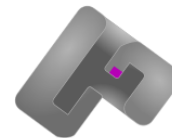
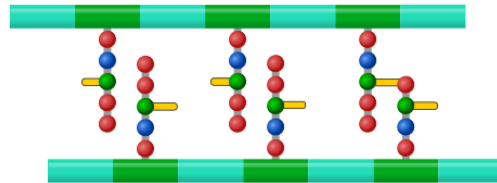
transpeptidase

Penicillin binding protein

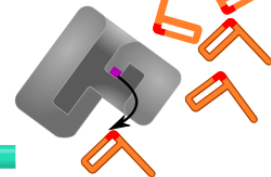
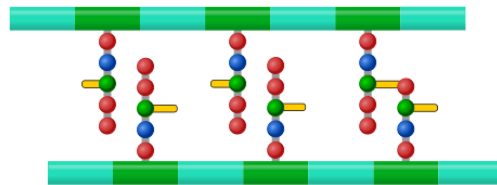
2



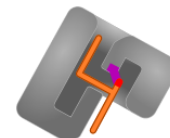
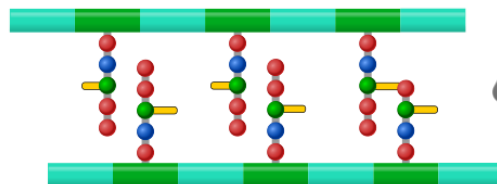
3

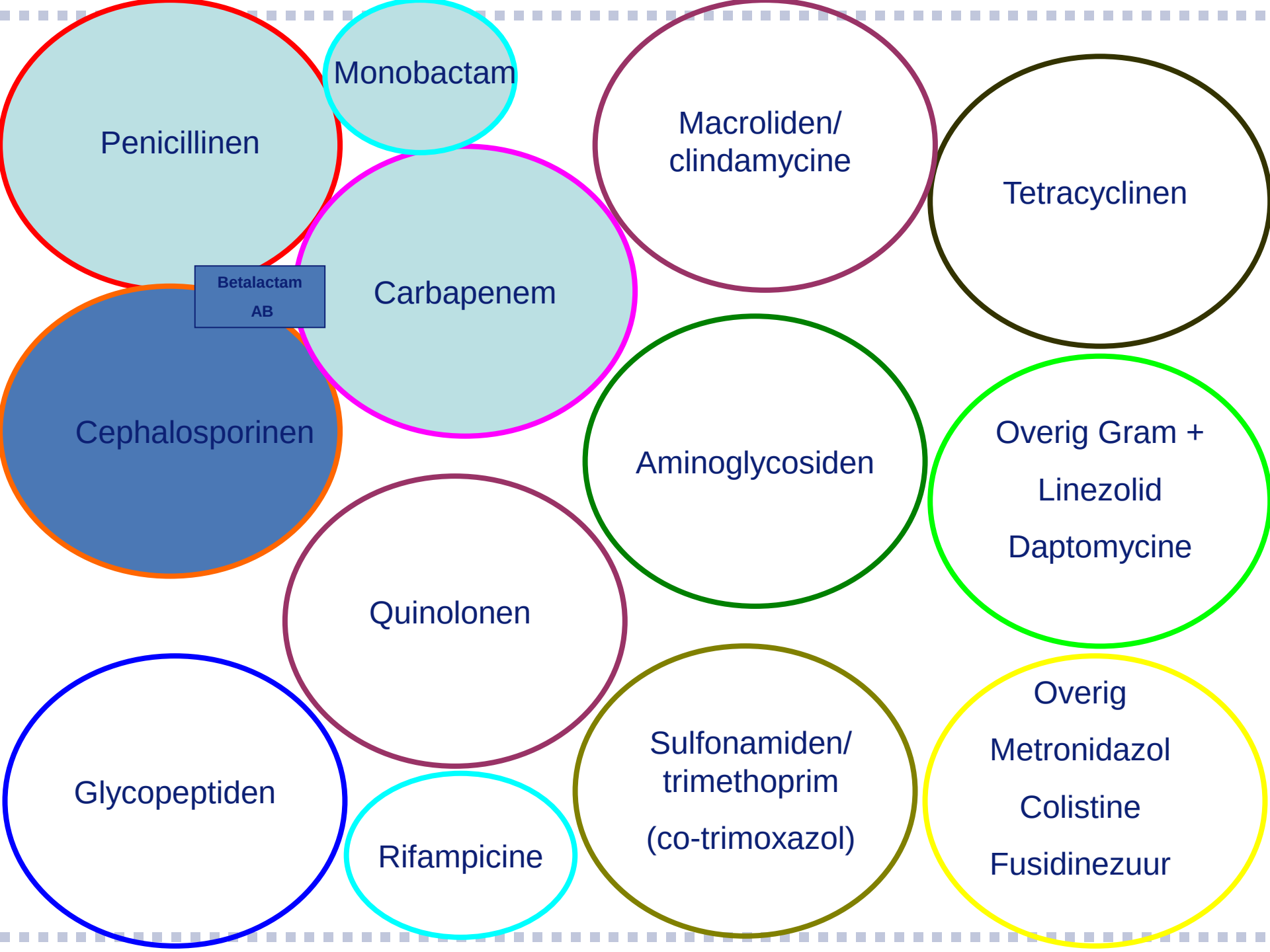


4



5



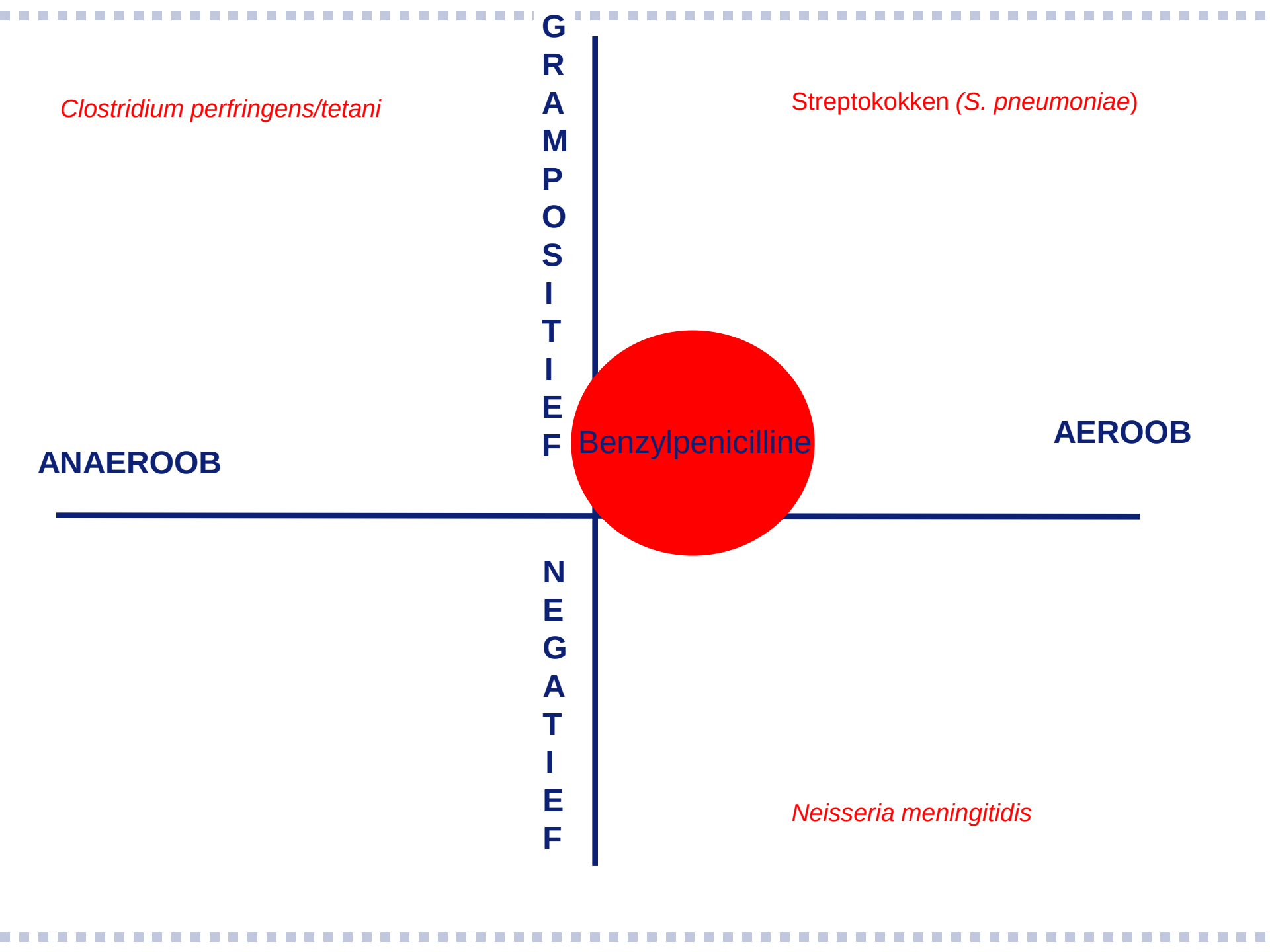


**ANAEROOB**

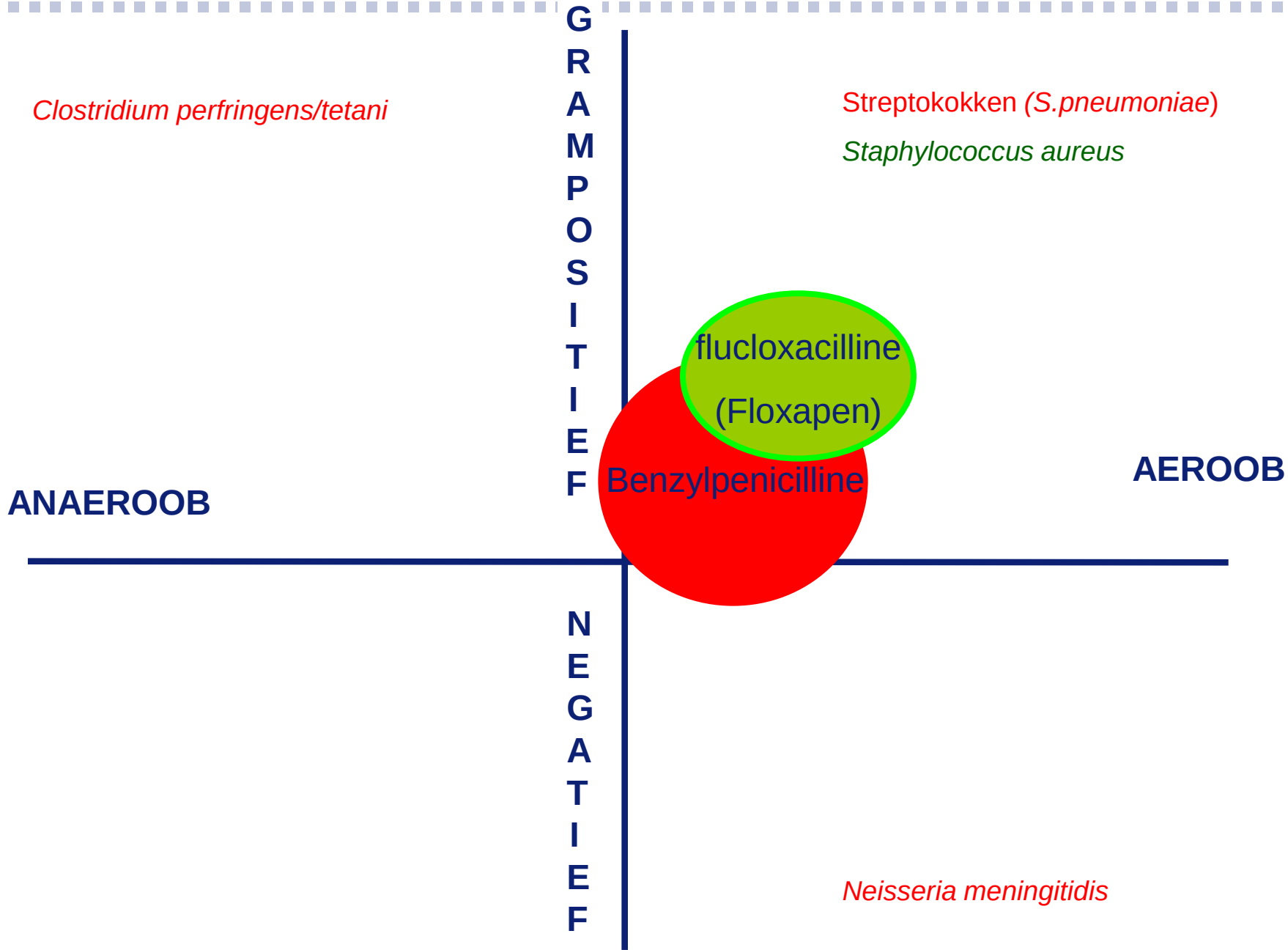
**G  
R  
A  
M  
P  
O  
S  
I  
T  
I  
V  
E**

**N  
E  
G  
A  
T  
I  
V  
E**

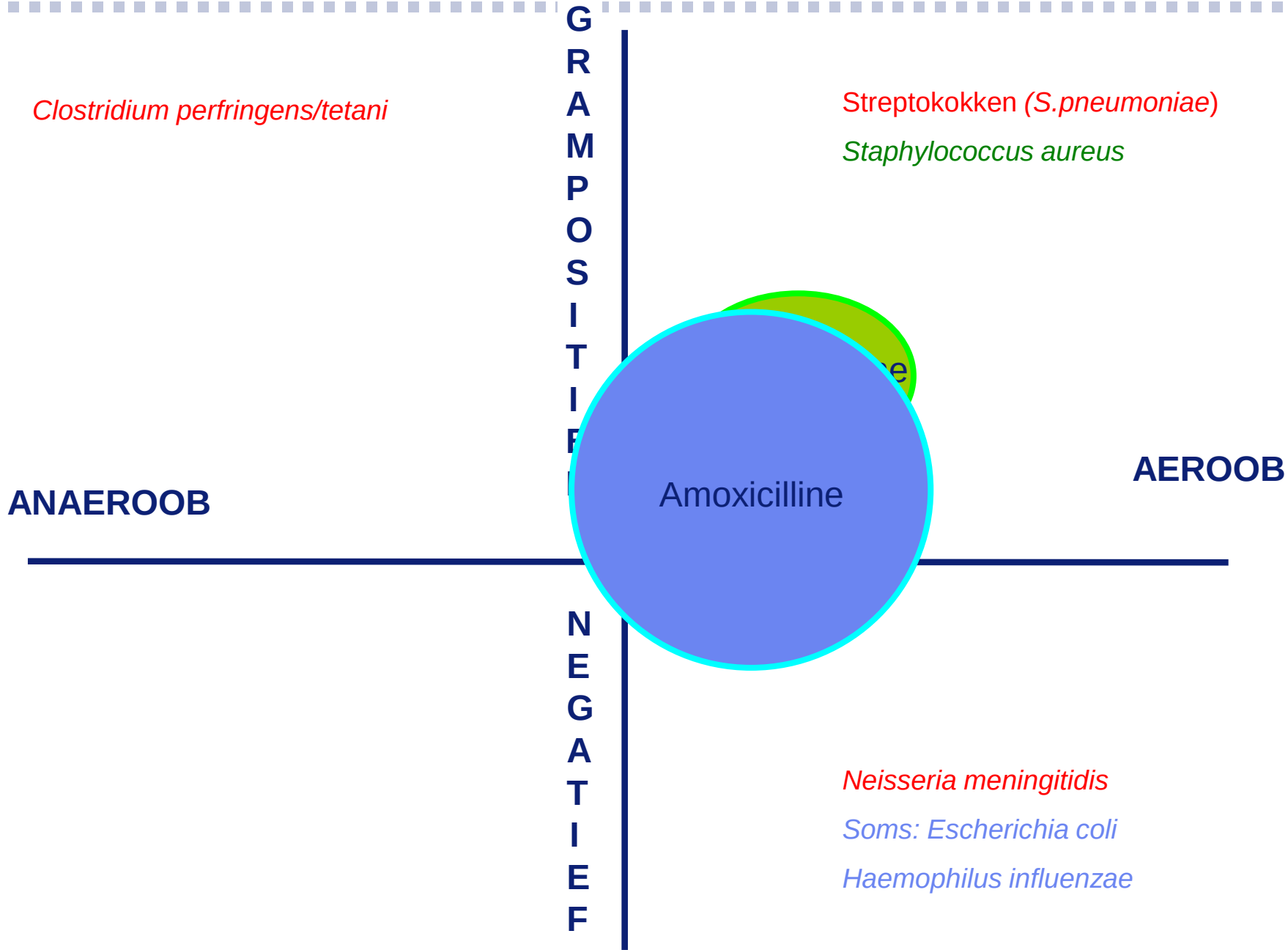
**AEROOB**

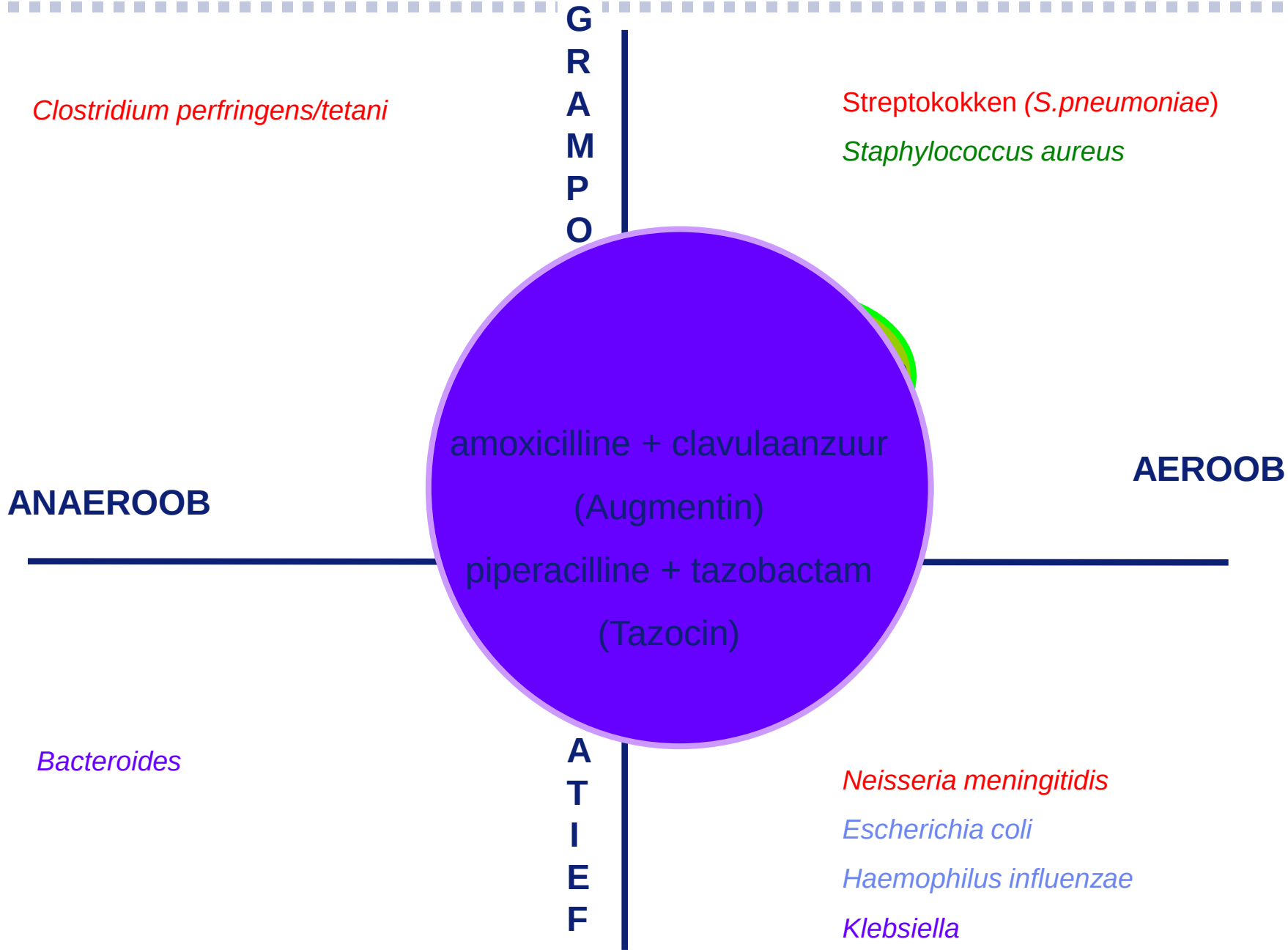


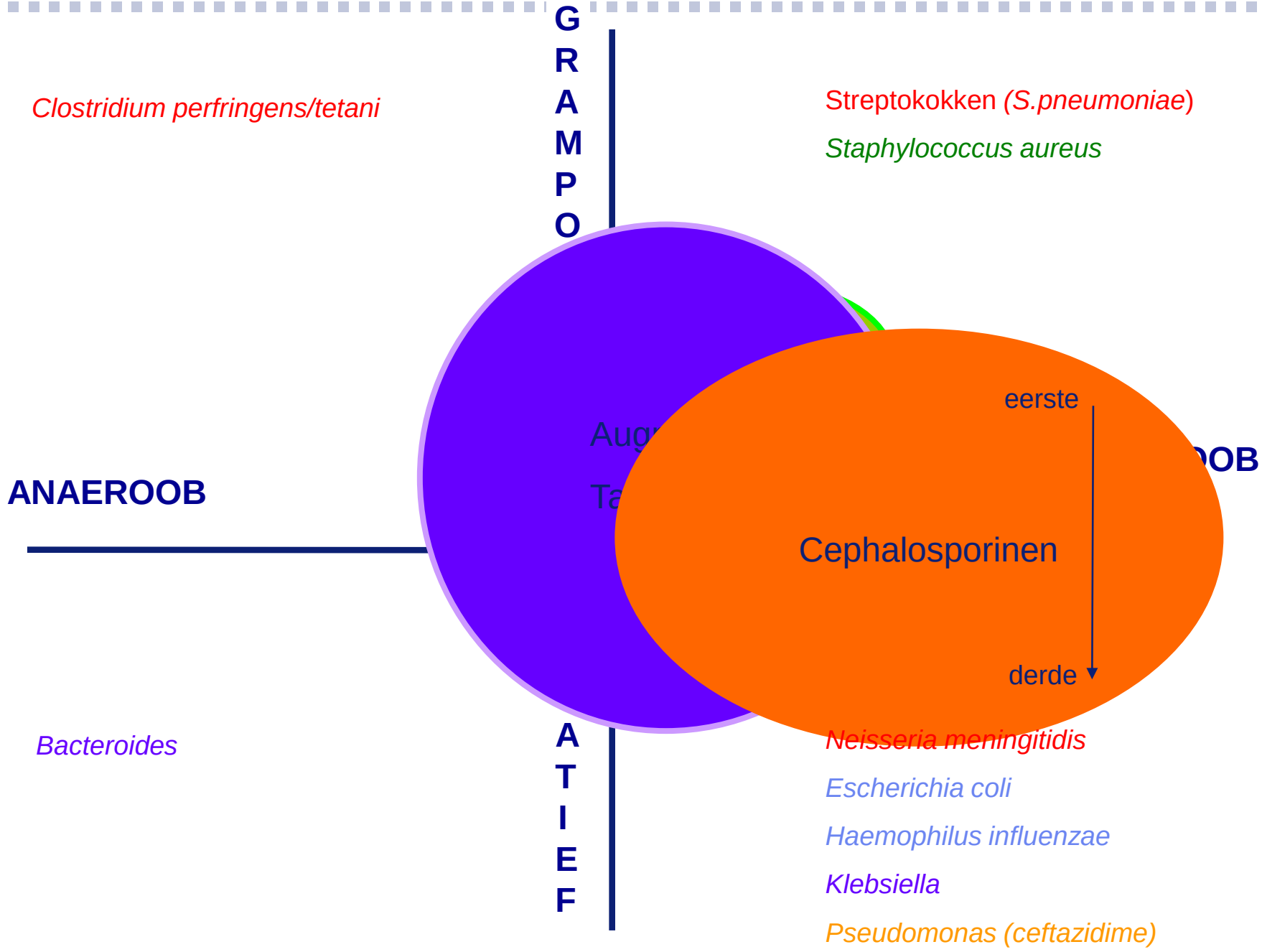












G  
R



*Clostridium perfringens/tetani*

Streptokokken (*S.pneumoniae*)

*Staphylococcus aureus*

AN

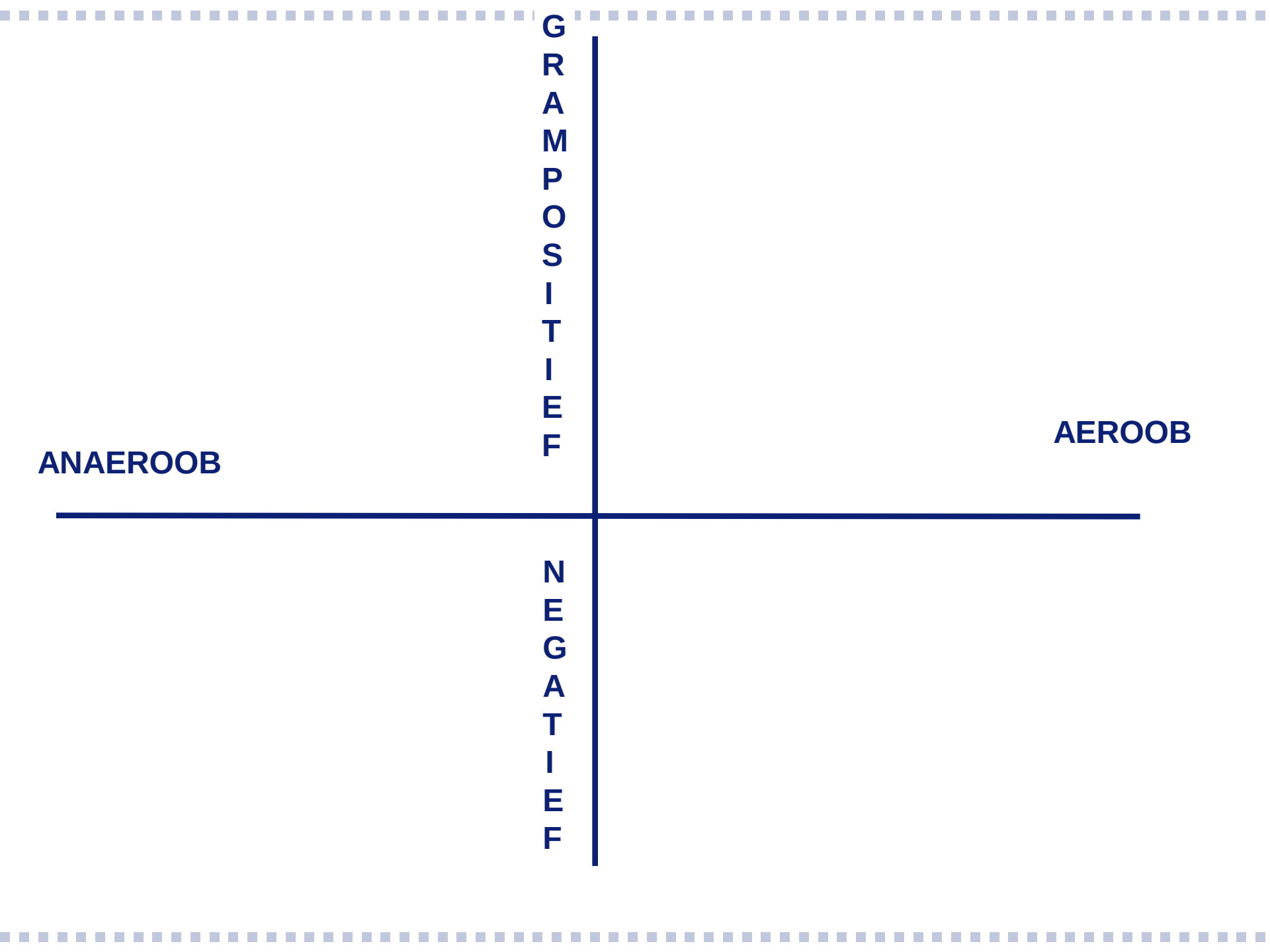


**carbapenem  
(meropenem)**

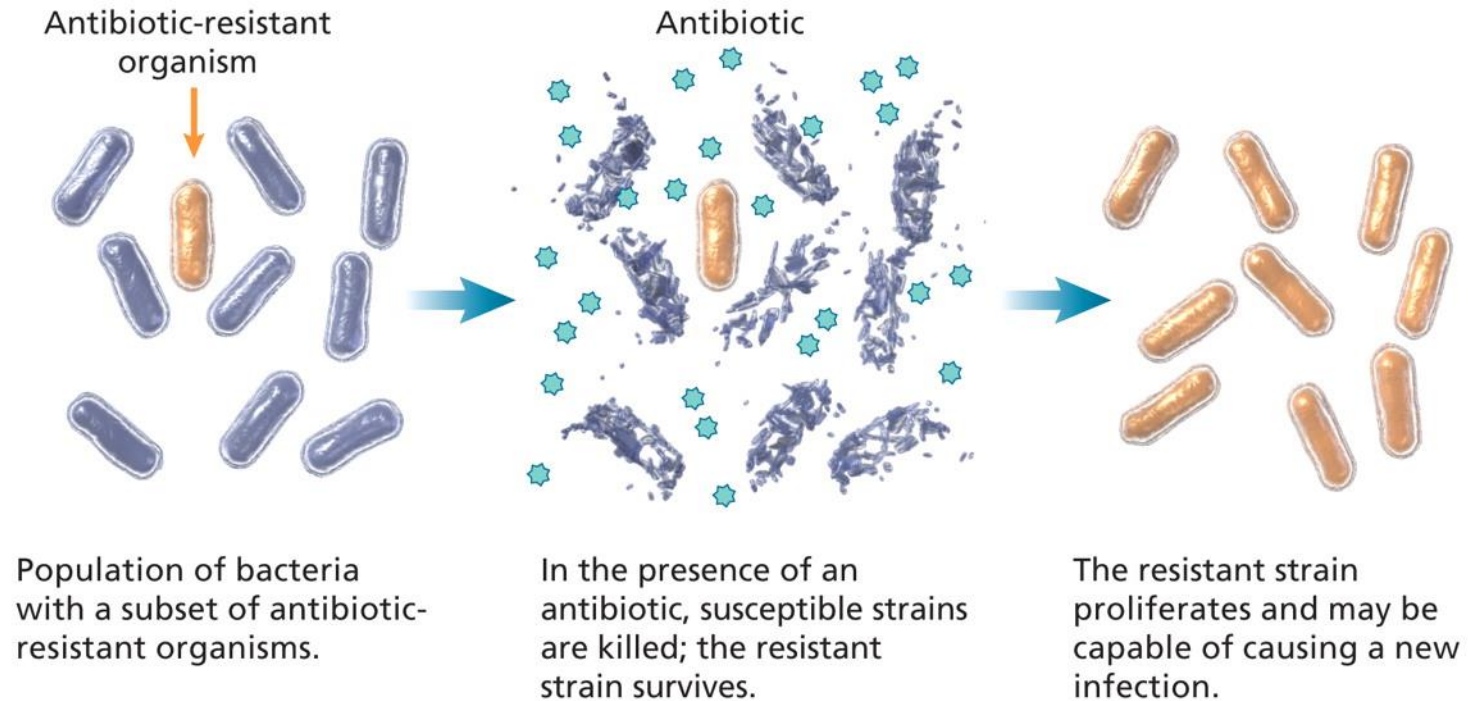
*Bacteroides*

*Legionella pneumophila*

*Pseudomonas* (ceftazidime)



## Effect of selective antibiotic pressure in bacteria.



Mulvey M R , and Simor A E CMAJ 2009;180:408-415

©2009 by Canadian Medical Association

CMAJ·JAMC

# Antimicrobial Stewardship

“an ongoing effort by a health care institution to optimize antimicrobial use among hospitalized patients in order to improve patient outcomes, ensure cost-effective therapy and reduce adverse sequelae of antimicrobial use (including antimicrobial resistance)”

MacDougall C, Polk ER. Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs in Health Care Systems. Clin Microbiol Rev 2005; 18: 638-656

# Antibiotica voorschriften

- In NL ziekenhuizen 30-40 % van opgenomen patiënten antibiotica
- Geschat 30-50 % van voorschriften onjuist
- In Nederland nog weinig bekend over AB gebruik binnen kindergeneeskunde



# Onnodig antibioticagebruik bij kinderen

Huisarts en SEH:

- koorts zonder focus
- (bovenste) luchtweginfecties
- verdenking UWI

Opgenomen patienten:

- verdenking sepsis

Acta Paediatr. 2009 Jul;98(7):1142-8; Fam Pract. 2015 Aug;32(4):449-55 ; BMC Pediatr. 2014 Jul 5;14:174; Br J Gen Pract. 2013 Jul;63(612):e437-44

# Principes van antibiotische therapie

- Juiste (empirische) indicatie
- Juiste middel
- Juiste dosis
- Juiste weg van toediening (switch therapie)
- Versmallen indien mogelijk
- Juiste duur

# Mogelijke interventies

## Box 2

### Types of recommendations provided by an antimicrobial stewardship program

#### Stop Therapy

- No indication
- Redundant coverage unnecessary

#### Modify Therapy

- Shorten duration
- Extend duration
- Broaden or narrow empirically

#### Optimize Therapy

- Intravenous to peroral conversion
- Adjust dose or frequency
- Modify based on culture results

#### Consult Infectious Diseases



# Bewezen effecten

## Current evidence on hospital antimicrobial stewardship objectives: a systematic review and meta-analysis



Emelie C Schuts, Marlies E J L Hulscher, Johan W Mouton, Cees M Verduin, James W T Cohen Stuart, Hans W P M Overdiek, Paul D van der Linden, Stephanie Natsch, Cees M P M Hertogh, Tom F W Wolfs, Jeroen A Schouten, Bart Jan Kullberg, Jan M Prins

### Summary

**Background** Antimicrobial stewardship is advocated to improve the quality of antimicrobial use. We did a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess whether antimicrobial stewardship objectives had any effects in hospitals and long-term care facilities on four predefined patients' outcomes: clinical outcomes, adverse events, costs, and bacterial resistance rates.

*Lancet Infect Dis* 2016  
Published Online  
March 2, 2016  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(16\)00065-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(16)00065-7)

- Versmallen
- Switch van iv naar oraal
- Gebruik van een beperkte lijst antibiotica (kosten)
- Voorschrijven volgens richtlijnen (mortaliteit)
- TDM (nefrotoxiciteit)
- bedside consult (*S. aureus* mortaliteit)

Schuts et al. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2016 Mar 2 Systematic review

# Toezicht op antibiotica



## Mogelijke strategieën:

- Geautomatiseerde alerts
- Check's; Verwekker bekend? gevoeligheid bekend?
- Invullen van motivatie bij voorschrijven
- Feedback achteraf
- Formularium restrictie
- Restrictie door goedkeuring vooraf
- 3<sup>e</sup> jaars weekend



STICHTING WERKGROEP ANTIBIOTICABELEID

**Advies aangaande het restrictief gebruik van antibiotica en het invoeren van Antibioticateams in de Nederlandse ziekenhuizen en in de Eerste lijn.**

SWAB, 21 juni 2012

- Richtlijnen restrictief antibioticabeleid
- Antibiotic Stewardship (A-team)

# Advies praktijkgids

## “Reserve” middelen

alleen in overleg met deskundige op het gebied van infectieziekten

## “Beperkt voorschrijfbare” middelen

geen reserveantibioticum in strikte zin

soms eerste keus, soms ongewenst

### Bijvoorbeeld

Ceftriaxon geïndiceerd bij meningitis maar niet voor de empirische behandeling van een milde thuis opgelopen pneumonie.

## Stel een lijst samen van reserve- en andere 'beperkt voorschrijfbare' antibiotica, afgestemd op de lokale situatie

| Reservemiddelen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Beperkt voorschrijfbare middelen                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Carbapenems (o.a. meropenem)<br>Glycopeptiden (o.a. vancomycine, teicoplanine)<br>Tetracyclines (parenteraal) (o.a. tigecycline)<br>Polymyxines (o.a. colistine)<br>Rifamycines (o.a. rifampicine)<br>Oxazolidinonen (o.a. linezolid)<br>(Glyco)lipopeptiden (o.a. daptomycine)<br>5e generatie cefalosporinen (o.a. ceftaroline)<br>Echinocandinen (o.a. caspofungine)<br>amfotericine B<br>posaconazol<br>ganciclovir/ anti HIV-HBV-HCV middelen | 3e en 4e generatie cefalosporinen<br>Chinolonen<br>Aminoglycosiden<br>piperacilline-tazobactam<br>voriconazol |



# Samenvatting

Ken het spectrum van verwekkers bij verschillende infecties

Ken antibiotica spectrum en lokaal formularium

Principes van juist gebruik antibiotica

Antibiotica stewardship verbetert de kwaliteit van de behandeling

Verstandig omgaan met reserve antibiotica

[www.antibioticabijkinderen.nl](http://www.antibioticabijkinderen.nl)